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STATE
Agricultural and Mechanical
College,
OF TEXAS.

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ANNOUNCEMENT AND CIRCULAR

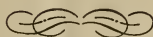
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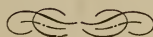
AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE,

OF TEXAS,

Bryan, Brazos County.



1876-77.

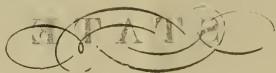


BRYAN:

APPEAL AND POST BOOK AND JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
1876.

ANNOUNCEMENT AND CIRCULAR

— OF THE —



AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS.

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The Board of Directors would announce that in discharge of the duties imposed upon them by law, they have made such arrangements that the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, located at Bryan, will be duly opened for the reception of students on the first Monday in October, 1876.

By reference to the annexed pages, all persons desiring to avail themselves of the advantages offered by this institution, can learn the age of students required for admission, terms of admission, the preparation, the expense and the course of study to be pursued.

The task of laying down rules for the government of the institution, was no light one, and the Board deem it proper to state that they are fully conscious of the fact that time and experience will suggest many changes and modifications in these regulations. All changes that will be found to add to its efficiency as a teacher of the youth of the State, will be promptly adopted.

Provision has been made for the admission of a considerable number of State Students, who will be received free of tuition, on the terms prescribed herein.

When the fullness and completeness of the course of instruction is considered and a comparison instituted between this and like institutions of learning in this and other States,

it will be found that the actual and necessary expenses attending a collegiate course, are very greatly less in this than in other institutions, and should its future success justify it, the rates will be reduced still further, so that the rising youth of all the industrial classes of our State can have the means placed within their reach of securing that complete and higher education which now by reason of its cost can only be afforded by the more wealthy classes in the community.

This is the first earnest practical step that our state has yet taken to afford, through an institution of its own, to the industrial classes of limited means the opportunity for obtaining a collegiate education. If instead of sending their sons abroad our people of all classes will with a becoming State pride encourage it and give it a cordial support, in a very few years its humanizing and beneficial influence upon the youth of our state will be widely felt.

It is to be hoped that by its opening day in October next, all the nominations for State Students will be made, and that in addition, many parents and guardians will avail themselves of its exceedingly liberal terms. If success shall attend its efforts for the first years of its existence, the Board feel confident that the way will be so far opened that in the future, poverty will no longer bar the way of the poorest youth in the land who is capable of receiving a thorough education, and whose breast is fired with an honorable ambition to obtain it.

THIRD
FOURTH
FIFTH
SIXTH
HON. R. H. DAVIS, BRYAN
HON. C. R. WEST, AUSTIN
HON. R. S. STOCKDALE, IN-
HON. W. L. BRYAN, BRYAN



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JNO. T. HAND, A. M.,
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C. P. B. MARTIN, D. D.,
Professor of Practical Agriculture, Chemistry and
Natural Sciences.

WM. A. BANKS, A. M.,
Professor of Modern Languages and English Literature.

D. PORT SMYTHE, M. D.,
Surgeon.

Gen. HAMILTON P. BEE,
Steward and Superintendent of Farm.

Objects of the College.

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"Its leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislature of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the *liberal* and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."—Act of Congress, 1862, Sec. 4.

"Whereas, we recognize the importance of said Agricultural and Mechanical College, and of securing to our State the land donated by the above cited act: Therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas*, That there be hereby established within this State an institution of learning under the name and style of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, to be located at such place and in such manner as herein provided."—Act approved April 17th, 1871.

In accordance with the two acts above quoted, and under which this College was organized, it holds as its leading object to afford the most thorough instruction which its means will allow in the branches of learning pertaining to the *industrial* arts, or necessary to "the *liberal* and *practical* education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life." Its objects and purposes will be best understood by a general survey or brief synopsis of its course of instruction:

There shall be

FOUR COURSES.

- I. A course in Agriculture.
- II. A course in Mechanics and Engineering.
- III. A course in Languages and Literature.
- IV. A course in Military Tactics.

Departments Of Instruction,

Requisite to secure proficiency and completion of above courses :

1. Mathematical Science—Pure and Applied, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.
2. English Language and Literature—A thorough and extended course in Grammar, Rhetoric, Criticism, Essay-writing, and study of the English Classics.
3. Analytical Chemistry—Chemistry applied to the Arts; Laboratory Practice with re-agents, blow-pipe, and spectro-scope. A full course to fit Students to become Chemists, Drug-gists and Pharmaceutists.
4. Natural History—Botany, Zoology, Geology and Physical Geography.
5. History and Social Science—General and Special History, Political Economy, Rural and Constitutional Law.
6. Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic.
7. Modern and Ancient Languages—French, German, Spanish, Latin and Greek.
8. Drawing—Architectural Drawing, Free-Hand, Projection, etc.

Freedom and Choice of Courses.

This Institution being intended for young men who may claim to know something of their own wants, powers and tastes, great freedom in choice of courses is allowed ; subject, however, to such necessary conditions as the proficiency of the student himself, progress of the classes, or the convenience in teaching require.

It is necessarily required : *First*, that students shall be thoroughly prepared to enter and keep pace with the classes in the studies chosen ; and, *second*, that they shall take these studies in the terms in which they are taught.

It is expected that each student shall have *three* distinct studies, affording three class exercises each day. But on special application to the Faculty he may be allowed less or more, to meet the exigencies of his course.

No changes can be made in studies after the beginning of a term, without permission of the Faculty.

It is recognized that students will often need advice in the selection of studies and in the arrangement of a proper course. To meet this need the Board have carefully arranged four courses of study. The first denominated the "Course for all students," beginning with the elements, is so arranged as to furnish to students a good training for the active business concerns of life, or for the *special* and *higher* courses of study given afterward. In this course instruction is given in the ancient and modern languages, and it is recommended that here is the proper time and point in a student's course, for him to decide as to what his future higher course shall be, and to begin the preparation for it.

Of course each student seeking admission will be examined by the Committee of Examination, and his class location will always be determined by his proficiency in the studies pertaining to the *higher course* which he may desire to select.



COURSE OF STUDY FOR ALL STUDENTS.

FOR THREE YEARS.

CLASS FIFTH.

MATHEMATICS.	*First Term.—Higher Arithmetic reviewed. Second Term.—Elementary Algebra; Geometry objectively considered.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.	*First Term. — English Grammar; Composition; Reading. Second Term.—Descriptive Geography; History of the United States; Rhetorical Reading.
PHYSICS,	†First Term.—Peck's Ganot's Elementary Physics.
NATURAL HISTORY,	Second Term.—Physical Geography; Elements of Botany.
DRAWING,	*First Term. — Penmanship; Plain Drawing. Second Term.—Penmanship; Plain Drawing.
LATIN LANGUAGE,	*First Term.—Latin Lessons. Second Term.—Cæsar's Gallic War, with Exercises and Grammar.
MODERN LANGUAGES,	*First and Second Term.—French, German and Spanish, (Grammar and Composition.
MILITARY,	*First and Second Term.—Drill.

*Five recitations per week.

†Three recitations per week.

‡Two recitations per week.

CLASS FOURTH.

MATHEMATICS,	*First Term.—Geometrical Concepts the Point, the Line, and Plane Surfaces; Involution, Logarithms, and use of Tables. Second Term.—Plane Trigonometry;
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,	†First Term.—Composition; Reading Prose and Poetry; History. Second Term.—The same subjects continued; Analysis of Words and Sentences.
CHEMISTRY,	*First Term.—Inorganic; Chemical Symbols; Elements of Geology.
AGRICULTURE,	Second Term.—Elements of Practical Agriculture; Uses of Agricultural Implements.
GEODESY,	Second Term.—Compass and Chain Surveying.
DRAWING,	†First Term.—Drafting Instruments and Operations. Second Term.—Topographical Drawing.
MILITARY,	*First and Second Terms.—Drill.
LATIN LANGUAGE,	*First Term.—Latin Selections, with Exercises and Grammar. Second Term.—The same continued; Virgil begun.
MODERN LANGUAGE,	(Continued)—Translation and Composition.
GREEK LANGUAGE,	*First Term.—Greek Lessons; Greek Grammar. Second Term.—The same continued; two Books of the Anabasis.

THIRD CLASS.

MATHEMATICS	*First Term.—Geometry of Solids, bounded by right lines; Spherical Surfaces; Spherical Projections; Spherical Trigonometry.
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*Five recitations per week.

†Three recitations per week.

†Two recitations per week.

men can know about soil and seed, plants and animals, and the influences of light, heat, and moisture on his fields, his crops, and his stock; so that he may both understand the reason of the processes he uses and may intelligently work for the improvement of those processes. Hence the institution unites as far as possible, theory and practice; theory explaining practice, and practice illustrating and enforcing theory.

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CLASS SECOND.

MATHEMATICS,	First Term.—Analytical Geometry; Bilinear and Polar Coordinates; the Conics, their properties; higher plane curves.
	Second Term.—Differential and Integral Calculus; General Principles and Notation; Derivatives and Integrals of Simple Functions.
PHYSICS,	First Term.—Heat, Sound, Light, Electricity and Magnetism.
ASTRONOMY,	Second Term.—Descriptive, Spherical; Application to Practical Problems in determining the rising and setting of the sun; length of days; use of Portable Instruments in determining Geographical Positions.
CHEMISTRY,	First Term.—Special Chemistry, (Agricultural); Experiment.
	Second Term.—Chemistry and Physiology; Structure and Physiology of Plants, Water, Atmosphere, and soils in their relations to Vegetable Productions; Improvement of the Soil by Chemical and Mechanical Means; Domestic Animals; the Chemical Relations of their Food; Digestion, Respiration, Assimilations and Ex-

	cretions ; Milk, Butter, Cheese, Flesh, and Wool as Agricultural Products.
AGRICULTURE,	First and Second Terms.—1. Its Principles ; its Development and Present Condition as an Art ; its Connection with the several Branches of Science ; the Economic Requisites of Vegetable Growth, including Soils and the Theory of Manures 2. Its Processes ; Tillage, Plowing ; the Physical Manipulations of the Land ; Implements and Machinery ; Drainage, Irrigation, etc. ; the Practice of Manures ; Farm-buildings, their Construction and Arrangement. 3. Its Products ; the Cereals, their Cultivation, their Management, and Uses ; Root Crops and Legumes ; Grasses, and Care of Pasture-lands ; Rotation of Crops, and the use of artificial Fertilizers.
DRAWING,	First and Second Terms.—Designs for Farm Machinery ; Plans for Farm-houses ; Contour Maps.
METEOROLOGY,	First Term.—The Science of Meteorology, and the Method of Keeping a Meteorological Register.
GEODESY,	Second Term.—Farm Surveying, Survey of Common Roads ; of Water-courses for Irrigation and Drainage.
BOOK-KEEPING,	First and Second Term.—With special reference to Farm Accounts.
EXCURSIONS,	First and Second Terms.—Agricultural, Botanical, Geological ; Engineering.
LANGUAGE,	First and Second Terms. — Latin, French, or German.

MILITARY, First and Second Terms.—Tactics (Upton).

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CLASS FIRST.

MATHEMATICS, First and Second Terms.—Construction of Higher Equations; Comparison of Methods of the Calculus; History and Philosophy of Mathematics.

MECHANICS, First Term.—Mechanics of Solids; of Fluids; Practical Problems.
Second Term.—Friction; Strength of Materials; Practical Hydraulics; Practical Pneumatics.

NATURAL HISTORY, First Term.—Mineralogy; Lithology; Descriptive Geology; Technical Geology; Zoology; History of Domestic Animals; the Care, Breeding, and Raising of Domestic Animals, their Diseases and Treatment; Entomology; Insects useful and injurious to Vegetables.

AGRICULTURE, Second Term.—The Staple Crops of United States; their Varieties, Cultivation, Management, and Preparation for Market; Orchard Culture, Raising of Fruits and Vines.

CHEMISTRY, First and Second Terms.—Experimental; Laboratory Practice, Analysis, Qualitative both with the Blow-pipe and in the Humid way; Quantitative by both the Gravimetric and Volumetric Methods.

DRAWING, First and Second Terms.—Free-hand, Sketching, Landscape.

EXCURSIONS,	First and Second Terms.—Agricultural, Botanical, Geological ; Engineering.
LANGUAGE,	First and Second Terms.—Latin, French, or German.
MILITARY,	First and Second Terms.—Tactics.

NOTE.—Number of recitations per week are according to various circumstances.

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II. COURSE IN CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING.

The Course of Study in Civil and Mining Engineering, set forth in the following programme or tabular arrangement of studies, is new, comprehensive and definite. It should be stated here that civil engineering is understood to include mechanical engineering, as well as road engineering, hydraulic engineering, bridge engineering, etc. By reference to the tabular statement it will be seen that the wants of the student of mechanical engineering have been anticipated and as well provided for as could possibly be done. The studies of the first *three* years (or Course for all Students) have for their object the establishment of a broad and substantial basis of disciplinary culture, literary, scientific, and artistic. The studies of the fourth and fifth years are essentially practical and technical. The studies of the course are designed to secure to all who have duly complied with the various requirements—in other words, to its *graduates*—a professional preparation at once thorough and practical, for the various specialties of engineering practice.

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CLASS SECOND.

MATHEMATICS,	First and Second Terms.—Same as Course in Agriculture.
PHYSICS,	First Term.—Same as in the Course in Agriculture.

ASTRONOMY,	Second Term.—Same as in the Course in Agriculture.
DRAWING,	First and Second Terms.—Bridge Drawing. Second Term.—Sketches of Tools. of the Component Parts of Machines, and of Bridges and other structures.
GEODESY.	First Term.—Hydrographical, Topographical, and Town Surveying; Theory and Practice. Second Term.—Line Surveying; Common Roads; Railroads; Canals; Tunnels; Staking out for Constructions.
LANGUAGE,	First and Second Terms.—French, Reading and Translation of Scientific Works; Latin; German.
MILITARY,	First and Second Terms.—Tactics (Upton).

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CLASS FIRST.

MATHEMATICS.	First and Second Terms.—Same as in Course in Agriculture.
METALLURGY.	Second Term.—General Metallurgy; Iron Metallurgy; Mining.
MECHANICS,	First Term.—Rational: of Solids; of Fluids; Practical Problems. Second Term.—Physical: of Solids; of Fluids; Friction; Strength of Materials; Practical Hydraulics; Practical Pneumatics.
MACHINES,	First and Second Terms.—General Theory of Machines; Descriptive of Prime Movers; Theory of Prime Movers; Steam-engines; Air-engines; Electro-magnetic engines;

	Hydraulic Motors; Wind Motors; Construction and Location of Machines; Designs for and Reviews of special Machines.
CHEMISTRY,	First Term.—Qualitative Analysis, both with the Blow-pipe and in the Humid way, including the Testing of Ores and Mineral Waters.
MINING,	First and Second Terms.—Lectures on Mining; the Different Methods of Working Mines; Mining Machinery; History and Statistics of Mining generally.
ROAD ENGINEERING,	First and Second Terms.—Common Roads; Railroads; Canals; Tunnels.
TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING,	} First and Second Terms.—Plans, Profiles, and Sections of Railroad Surveys.
LANGUAGE,	First and Second Terms.—French (course continued); Latin; German.
MILITARY,	First and Second Terms.—Tactics.

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III. COURSE IN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.

Proficiency in the Three Years' Course will be required for admission into this department. The object of this course is to furnish a sound and liberal education for the general duties of life, and especially to prepare young men for those business pursuits which require a large measure of literary and scientific knowledge and training. It is designed to meet the wants of those who wish to fit themselves for the labors of the press, as editors or publishers, or as teachers in the higher institutions, or for the transaction of public business.

Students in the Agricultural and Mechanical Courses often desire to educate themselves as teachers, writers, and

professors in their special departments, and require a knowledge of the ancient as well as modern languages to give them full command of all the instruments and facilities required for the highest proficiency in their studies and proposed work. The College seeks through this course in the different classes to provide for this important part of its mission—the furnishing of teachers and business-men of scientific and liberal culture. Thorough training in the English language and literature is sought to be given by regular and systematic instruction in grammar and composition, and by the study of the English Classics. No certificate of proficiency in any department will be granted unless the special excellence is accompanied by a creditable knowledge of the English language.

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CLASS SECOND,

MATHEMATICS,	First and Second Terms.—Same as in the Courses of Engineering and Agriculture.
PHYSICS,	First Term.—Same as in the Courses of Engineering and of Agriculture.
ASTRONOMY,	Second Term.—Same as in the Courses of Engineering and of Agriculture.
ANCIENT LANGUAGES,	First Term. — Latin : translation ; Prosody ; Prose Composition. Second Term.—Latin. First Term. — Greek : translation ; Prosody ; Prose Composition. Second Term.—Greek : translation ; Prose Composition.
MODERN LANGUAGES,	First and Second Terms.—French German and Spanish.
POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.	First Term.—Political Economy ; Constitution of United States. Second Term.—Logic ; History.

ENGLISH LITERATURE, First Term.—English Literature;
American Literature.

Second Term.—Oratory; Original
Speeches; Declamation.

MILITARY, First and Second Terms.—Tactics,
(Upton).

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CLASS FIRST.

MATHEMATICS, First and Second Terms.—Same as in
the Courses of Engineering and of
Agriculture.

MECHANICS, First and Second Terms.—Same as in
the Courses of Engineering and of
Agriculture.

ANCIENT LANGUAGES, First Term.—Latin: Cicero and Quin-
tilian; Exercises.

Second Term.—Latin: the same con-
tinued; Terence; Tacitus.

First Term.—Greek: Alcestis of Eu-
ripides; Exercises and Grammar.

Second Term.—Greek: Œdipus of
Sophocles; Syntax of the Moods
and Tenses.

MODERN LANGUAGES, First and Second Terms.—French,
German and Spanish.

PHILOSOPHY, First Term.—Mental Philosophy;
Evidences of Christianity.

Second Term.—Philology; Moral
Philosophy.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, First Term.—Criticism and Oratory.
Second Term.—Original Speeches.

MILITARY, First and Second Terms.—Tactics.

NOTE.—In the “Course for all Students,” it is left option-
all with the student which of the languages he will take,
being required to take only two

IV. MILITARY TACTICS.

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By the act of Congress for the endowment of Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, in prescribing the required studies, the words "*including military tactics*," are used. The act is designed to be faithfully carried out, by imparting to each student, not physically incapacitated to bear arms, practical instruction in the school of the soldier, of the company, and the battalion. The duties of guards, outpost and picket service are practically taught. The College is provided, by the State, with a complete set of breach-loading cadet rifles, swords and accoutrements.

The following uniform has been prescribed for dress, viz Frock of Cadet gray, one row of College buttons; gray pants and forage cap, trimmings black. A very neat and serviceable dress suit can be obtained here for \$22, and a fatigue suit for \$18—sufficient, with proper care, for one year's service. This is less expensive than the usual clothing. All students are required to wear this uniform at all times during the term. In attendance upon drills and guard, students lose no time from academic duties.

The drills are short, and the military duty involves no hardship. The military drill is a health-giving exercise, and its good effects in the development of the *physique* and improvement of the carriage of the cadet, is manifest.

The entire body of students is divided into companies. The officers are selected for proficiency in drill and deportment. Each company is officered by one Captain, one First Lieutenant, one Second Lieutenant, with a proper number of Sergeants and Corporals. The officers and non-commissioned officers are distinguished by appropriate insignia of rank. These appointments are conferred by the Faculty, upon the recommendation of the commandant of Cadets as honorary distinctions, and are continuous for the Collegiate year unless forfeited by misconduct.

Cadet-officers are regarded as *assistants in the enforcement of discipline*; their orders are to be considered as duly au-

thorized and to be obeyed accordingly. They are expected to set examples of military deportment and general good conduct to other Cadets. Cadet-officers, squad-marchers and sentries are required, under pain of being themselves reported delinquent, to report all *facts* of delinquency falling under their notice in the performance of their duties. It is made the especial duty of every non-commissioned officer to report lateness, disorder in ranks, and all infractions of rules falling under his notice while on duty with his company, guard, or other detachment.

No Cadet, or other person, shall be questioned in any way on account of reports rendered by him, nor shall he hold any conversation relating to it with the Cadet reported.

Appointments and promotions in Corps are honorable distinctions for military proficiency and good conduct.

Promotions will take place in the order of original appointment only when efficiency, fidelity, progress in studies, conduct or other qualifications warrant them.

Every officer, commissioned and non-commissioned, upon appointment or promotion, is required to pledge himself to a faithful discharge of his official duties.

Every Cadet to whom arms and accoutrements are issued, will be held strictly accountable, not only for their preservation, but for their perfect good order at all times.

The prescribed dress will be strictly adhered to, nor will the slightest deviation be allowed. The wearing of fancy cravats, fancy caps, etc., will not be tolerated upon any pretense whatever. Hair will be worn short and whiskers and moustaches not allowed.

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Terms of Admission.

Applicants for admission must be at least fifteen years of age, and be thoroughly prepared to enter on the subjects of study laid down for the fifth class. For advanced standing a completion of studies to that point in the course will be required.

Satisfactory testimonials of good moral character are in all cases required.

Applicants on arrival at the College must report themselves immediately to the President of the College.

The proper time—that is, the BEST time—for entering the classes is at the beginning of the scholastic year. Students are admitted, however, at the beginning of each term, or at any other time in the year, but if not fully prepared in the previous work of the class they are then obliged to make up their deficiencies by *extra efforts* during the term.

State Students.

While it is the fixed policy of the State to extend alike to all persons, without regard to color, the educational advantages offered by its bounty, yet the Constitution having made provision for the establishment of a branch College or University for the colored population, and it being the fixed and unalterable principle engrafted in our Constitution and laws to prevent an admixture of the white and colored races in our common and higher schools of learning, and there being now measures pending before the legislature looking to an early establishment of a separate State institution of learning for the exclusive benefit of the colored people, it has been deemed proper to prescribe, as a permanent rule of this college, that no applicant for admission as a student shall be received unless of the white race.

To render scientific education accessible to meritorious young men of limited means, provision has been made by the Board of Directors for the admission of State students who shall be free of tuition; but who, in all other respects, shall bear the same expenses as other students. These students shall be selected as follows: Three from each Senatorial District, after a competitive examination, to be conducted at such place and in such manner as may be determined by the Senator of the district, and the names of the successful competitors shall be forwarded to the President of the College. There shall also be one from each Congressional District, to be selected by the Representative in Congress

from that district in such manner as he shall see fit, and two from the State at large, to be appointed by the United States Senators in such manner as they shall see fit.

Whenever any State student shall fail to report either in person or by letter within thirty days after the opening of any term, his place shall be declared vacant, and will be at once filled in such manner as the Board of Directors shall prescribe.

The term of appointment is for one session, and is prolonged from session to session upon the recommendation of the Faculty until the completion of the "Course for all Students."

Plan of Instruction.

The plan of instruction is by recitations from text-books and by lectures. In the less advanced classes the instruction is conducted chiefly by text-books. In the more advanced, after the student has acquired the habit of attention, lectures form a prominent feature.

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Records and Examinations.

SESSION RECORDS.

Daily records of the various exercises of the classes are kept by the officers of instruction in a form adapted to permanent preservation. These are returnable weekly through the office of the commandant to the President, and give full information with regard to each student's position, both as respects observed characteristics of general conduct, and the knowledge displayed by him of the current subjects of study. From this record a circular or *monthly* statement is sent to the parent or guardian.

SEMI-ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

Public examinations of all the classes of the College are held immediately preceding the close of each semi-annual term. These examinations, which are partly oral and in part written, are continued through a period of about *ten days*, and are made to cover the entire field of study for the term. An average of these with the daily, or sessional, standing determines the standing or grade of the student.

RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

Full records of the examinations are made; full credit is also given to each student for his good conduct; and from these data collectively each student's qualifications for being considered *passed* or *deficient* are determined. No change in class membership in passing from the *first* to the *second* term necessarily happens from the results of the first examination. At the close of the *second term* each student is required to be "passed" not only in the various studies of this term, but in all those studies of the previous term for which a record of deficiency had been entered against him, *in order to satisfy the essential requisite for transference from a lower to a higher class*, in passing from the studies of one year to those of the succeeding year. *No student is permitted to be absent from these examinations.*

Examinations for Degrees or Certificates of Proficiency are held at such time as may be selected by the Faculty, usually during the last *four weeks* of the last term, and embrace in their scope the entire subjects of study in the course.

DEGREES.

1. *Proficiency*—Certificate, upon completion of "Course for all Students."
2. *Scientific Agriculture* (S. A.)—Upon completion of the Course in Agriculture.

3. *Civil Engineer* (C. E.)—Upon completion of the Course in Civil and Mining Engineering.
4. *Bachelor of Arts* (A. B.)—Upon the completion of the Course in Languages and Literature.

No student will be allowed to receive any Certificate of Proficiency or to receive any Degree until he shall have prepared and submitted to the Faculty a *Thesis* on some subject of immediate relation to the studies of his course. It may be necessary to read and defend this thesis before the class, or to read or to deliver it upon the Commencement-day.

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GOVERNMENT.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

As it is required that Military Tactics shall be taught in this Institution both by the law of Congress and by act of the State Legislature, the government and discipline will be modeled after that of the best military schools. But military science is not made a leading object of the course, since it is not the aim of this College to make proficient in arms, but simply to teach to all students the tactics, and even this more as a means of discipline and gymnastic exercise than as preparatory to the profession of the soldier. The government of the College therefore is administered by the President, Commandant, and Faculty in accordance with a Code of Laws and Regulations enacted by the Board of Directors and published; each student upon matriculating being furnished with a copy. These rules, in addition to the regulations immediately governing the internal management of the College, the provisions for the performance of labor by the students, the time for performing the same, and the kind of labor, will be published hereafter.

The President devotes himself to the duties of his office, occupying a room in the buildings to which the students have free access at stated times. He attends all examinations,

presides at all meetings of the Faculty, and by the reports of the several Professors, through the Commandant, is made acquainted with the standing and deportment of each student. All cases of irregularity receive his personal attention.

Students receive the admonition and counsel of the President before being subjected to any penalty, except in case of flagrant offenses. Those who are habitually neglectful of their duties, or who do not regularly attend their classes, will be required to withdraw from the College.

No student is allowed to leave the College during the session without the permission of the President, on application through the Commandant.

The strictest attention to study and the most exact punctuality in attendance on recitations, and all other duties, will be made the *condition* of every student's continuance at the College; and any student who without authority absents himself from recitation or any other duty, deserts his class, or refuses to attend when warned, shall be dismissed, or less severely punished, at the discretion of the Faculty.

Students are prohibited, under penalty of dismissal, from having in their possession ammunition, weapons or arms not issued for the performance of Military duty; nor shall these be retained loaded in quarters under any pretext.

Students are prohibited entering into combinations under whatever pretext. One who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any boisterous or riotous conduct, or become a party to any agreement to avoid or violate any regulation, to hold no intercourse with a comrade, or to do any act to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, shall be dismissed.

No student shall have in his possession, or play at, cards, or games of chance, engage in a raffle, or in any manner wager money or other things, on penalty of dismissal.

Permission to attend private parties, or places of public amusement will not be granted during the term.

No Cadet can be granted a leave of absence more than five times during a term of twenty weeks.

A student who shall drink, or bring, or cause to be brought within the Cadet's limits, or have in his room, or otherwise in his possession, any fermented or intoxicating liquor, or fruits or viands preserved in intoxicating liquor, shall be dismissed.

A student who shall cut, mark, or otherwise injure or deface the buildings, furniture or appurtenances; the trees, shrubbery, green-sward, grounds, fences; stables, or out-houses; or who shall lose, injure, destroy, or improperly dispose of the arms, accoutrements, or other property of the College, shall make good all damage, and be dismissed or otherwise punished, according to the nature of the offence.

A student who is discharged, dismissed or suspended, must leave the College grounds immediately. Should he continue to wear the uniform, the fact that he is no longer a member of the College may be published.

Any student who shall overstay a leave of absence, must produce satisfactory evidence of his having been detained by sickness, by his parent or guardian, or by some unavoidable cause, otherwise he will be dismissed, or otherwise punished.

To each recorded delinquency a number of from one to ten proportional to the degree of the offence in a moral and military view, is assigned to express demerit.

If any student receives 150 demerits for the whole or any part of a half-year, or 250 for a greater period, he shall be declared deficient and dismissed.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL CULTURE.

Religious services are held every morning in the Chapel. The students are required to attend these exercises, and are expected to attend the church of their choice at least once on Sunday. Opportunities are also afforded for attending Bible-classes every Sunday.

LOCATION.

This College, four miles from Bryan, is immediately on the Houston and Texas Central Railroad. The great thoroughfare connecting Galveston, Houston, Dallas, Sherman and Denison. Passenger trains, besides freight and accommodation trains, pass daily, making close connection with the International and Great Northern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas,

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, and Texas and Pacific Railroads, thus rendering the College very accessible from every portion of the State.

BUILDING.

The College-building is equal to the best in the country. It is new and in good-repair. The recitation rooms are large and well constructed. The two halls set apart for the literary societies are very spacious, each capable of accommodating without difficulty four hundred members.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Immediate steps will be taken to organize literary societies for the improvement of the students in discussion and oratory.

APPARATUS, CABINET AND MUSEUM.

Ample means having been appropriated by the Legislature for the fitting up and furnishing these, every care will be taken to make the Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus equal to any in the country. Citizens of the State are earnestly requested to forward to the Professor of Natural Sciences any specimens which may be useful in the geological study of Texas.



EXPENSES.

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ESTIMATE FOR EACH TERM.

STATE STUDENTS.

FIRST TERM.

Matriculation Fee.....	\$ 5.00
Board (\$14.00 per month).....	63.00
Clothing (two suits).....	40.00
Washing.....	6.00
Fuel and Lights.....	3.50
Incidental Fee (embracing medical at- tendance).....	5.00
	\$122.50

SECOND TERM.

Board (\$14.00 per month).....	\$ 63.00
Washing.....	6.00
Fuel and Lights.....	3.50
Incidental Fee (embracing medical attend- ance).....	5.00
	\$ 77.50
	\$122.50
Total for One Session.....	\$200.00

All students, not State students, will, in addition, be required to deposit at the beginning of each term a tuition fee of \$25, thus making the yearly expenses of a student, not a State student, \$250 for the entire session.

All students will be required to deposit with the Treasurer at the beginning of each term the sum required to pay their expenses for the term.

It is estimated that the books for each student will cost from \$10.00 to \$15.00. These books can be brought from home by the student, or will be furnished at the college, the student making a sufficient deposit therefor.

This College is especially designed for the education and improvement of the industrial classes, and hence it has been decided by the Directors that in time provision shall be made for the admission of students free of charge, upon condition that they work out their expenses.*

QUARTERS FOR THE STUDENTS.

Students will be furnished rooms in the building free of rent, together with bedsteads, mattresses, tables, chairs, washstands, basins, and water-buckets.

Each student is required to bring with him, and keep himself constantly supplied with, a sufficient supply of bed clothing for his comfort, towels, etc., and underclothing sufficient for one year's wear.

Students will be required to take their meals at the Steward's Hall, and at each meal a Professor will be present.

SCHEDULE.

First Term begins Monday, October 2nd, 1876.

Inauguration Day, Wednesday, October 4th, 1876.

Second Term begins February 14th, 1877.

Commencement Day fourth Wednesday in June, 1877.

* Note—Should any student's expenses be less than it is here estimated they will be, the difference will be refunded. Each student will be furnished with an account-book which will show all of his expenses.

Upon the inauguration of the College an address will be delivered by His Excellency, the Governor of Texas, and by the President of the College.

At the end of each session the Corps of Cadets will be inspected and reviewed by the Governor, the Adjutant-General and the Board of Directors.

All persons desiring information with regard to the College, will address their communications to Mr. William Falconer, Secretary of the Board, at Bryan, Texas.



	Second Term.—Geometry of Invention; Applications of Algebra to Geometrical Solutions.
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,	†First Term.—Study of English as a Language—Origin and History; Exercises in Original Composition and Declamation; Rhetoric.
	Second Term.—General History; Composition and Declamation continued.
CHEMISTRY,	*First Term.—Lectures and Recitations.
	Second Term.—Lectures and Recitations in Organic Chemistry, as applied to Industrial Pursuits.
NATURAL HISTORY,	‡First Term.—Zoology; Habits of Animals; Human and Comparative Anatomy; Physiology and Hygiene.
	Second Term.—Physiology of Plants and Animals as illustrated in their Growth, Nutrition and Respiration.
AGRICULTURE,	First Term.—Lectures and Excursions.
	Second Term.—Lectures and Excursions.
GEODESY,	†First Term.—Farm Surveying; Practice, Plane Table Surveying; Theory and Practice; Use of Field Instruments.
	Second Term.—Theory and Practice; Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveying and Leveling.
TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING—Maps of Farms.	

*Five recitations per week.

†Three recitations per week.

‡Two recitations per week.

||Six recitations per week.



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LATIN LANGUAGE,	*First Term.—Virgil ; Prosody ; Latin Exercises. Second Term.—Cicero's Select Oration ; Prose ; Composition.
MODERN LANGUAGE,	(Continued)—Translations from Classics and Composition.
GREEK LANGUAGE,	*First Term.—Selections with Grammar and Exercises. Second Term.—The same continued ; Prose Composition.
MILITARY,	*First and Second Terms.—Drill.

NOTE.—Modern Languages may be substituted for Latin and Greek.

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Special and Higher Departments.

I. COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

The aim of this course is to educate scientific agriculturists. The frequency with which this aim is misunderstood by the community at large demands that it shall be carefully explained. Many, looking upon agriculture as consisting merely in the manual work of plowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting, and in the care of stock, ridicule the idea of teaching these arts in a college. The practical farmer, who has spent his life in farm labors, laughs at the notion of sending his son to learn these from a set of scientific professors. But all this implies a great misunderstanding of the real objects of agricultural science. It is to teach how to plow, as well as the reason for plowing at all ; to teach the composition and nature of soils, the philosophy of plowing, of manures, and the adaptation of different soils to different crops and cultures. It is to teach the proper mode of feeding stock and the composition, action, and value of the several kinds of food. In short, it is the aim of the true Agricultural College to enable the farmer to understand thoroughly and profoundly all that

*Five recitations per week.